

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 127.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RECEIVED PER "KAISER-LIND."

THE CHOICEST BRANDS

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

COMPRISING:-

"LA CONTESSA" CIGARETTES.

"IL FLOR DEL MONDO" CIGARETTES.

"DUCHESS" CIGARETTES.

"KAISER-LIND" CIGARETTES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., J. W. MEYERINK, Esq.,

A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing a 5 per cent. discount.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £4,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 22nd day of June, 1882, at Two P.M., at the "UNITED CLUB," No. 15, Staunton Street,—(Dwelling to the Expiry of the LEASE.)

THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE ABOVE CLUB.

Also, A THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE (Steel Stand) with BALLS, &c., Complete.

A PHILAN'S BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, &c., Complete.

2 Sets of BOWLING ALLEYS, Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on Delivery.

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [430]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the

ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on the North on a Public Road 38 feet, on the South 38 feet, on the East 37 feet, and on the West side 37 feet; which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 235.

The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years from the 17th June, 1868. Together with the 3 HOUSES, Nos. 10, 12 and 14, in East Street, Taipingshan.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to

BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [428]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, by Order of the Mortgagee,

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Sections A, B and C of INLAND LOT No. 800.

Together with the 9 HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 26, 28, 30, and 30A, Battery Road, and Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119, Second Street.

The Premises are held for the residue of the term of 99 years from the 20th April, 1863.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to

BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1882. [429]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, the 26th June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, THE HOUSE No. 1, West Street, Registered in the Land Office as Section A of INLAND LOT No. 92A.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, 33, Wellington Street.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1882. [451]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Secured Mortgagee to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the

Premises, Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 65.

Together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Buildings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on the Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.

The Premises are held for the residue of the term of 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 14th day of July, 1861.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to

BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

Intimations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. S. B. LEWIS, having been unexpectedly called to SHANGHAI, THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY will not open for BUSINESS until the 1st Proximo.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1882. [450]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CANTON DISTRICT.

No. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRE BEACON of the TAI-SHEK BARRIER BEACONS, has been carried away, and will be replaced as soon as possible.

F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs.

J. H. C. GUNTHER, Harbour Master.

Custom House, Canton, 15th June, 1882. [445]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [11]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING

EX "GLENARTNEY."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

CHEAP KID AND LASTING SHOES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR.

ALSO

A LARGE VARIETY

OF CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [79]

EÇA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DRAQUADIV" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING:-

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Robes, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS. &c., &c., &c.

EÇA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE, ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS

DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO,"

COMPRISING:-

THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN

LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, and COLLARETTES,

WHITE, CREAM, and BLACK LACES,

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES.

BLACK and WHITE BEADED LACES,

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS,

COSTUMES and TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FLOWERS

ALSO

A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN

BOTH IN SILK and COTTON.

LADIES and GENTLEMENS HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTLEMENS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIREs, and STUDS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [379]

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [447]

Intimations.

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

J. COOK, Proprietor. [12]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S

LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING WORKS.

Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.....\$1.50.

Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.....\$1.00.

Nautical Almanac, 1883.....\$1.50.

Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.50.

Ainsley's Engineers Manual.....\$3.00.

Imman's Nautical Tables.....\$5.50.

Bergen's Marine Engineer.....\$3.00.

Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$6.00.

Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Mechanical Engineers.....\$10.00.

Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables.....\$2.00.

Shipowners and Engineers Guide to Marine Engine.....\$4.00.

Reed's Engineers Hand Book.....\$3.00.

Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters Handy Book.....\$1.25.

Reed's New Guide to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.00.

Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of Marine Machinery.....\$1.75.

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers.....\$1.75.

Instructions to Surveyors of Ships.....\$1.75.

The Sailors Handy Book.....\$4.50.

Practical Navigation "The Sailors Sea Book".....\$2.75.

Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers.....\$2.50.

Richard's Steam Engine Indicator.....\$3.50.

The Steam Engine and its Inventors by Galloway.....\$1.00.

Clark's Manual of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$6.00.

MacDonald's Naval Hygiene.....\$5.00.

White's Manual of Naval Architecture.....\$8.50.

Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$4.00.

Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warnings.....\$1.50.

Armstrong's Construction and Management of Steam Boilers.....\$0.60.

Thorp's Naval Architecture, 4 vols.....\$0.60.

Bergen's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.00.

Entimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPED GLOVE BOTTLES.

TONGA.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP.

OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S.

REFINED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBARE'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GENERAL CHEMISTS.

AND MANUFACTURERS.

AERATED WATERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

We had occasion a short time ago, to call the attention of the public to the very insufficient means provided at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, for the extinguishing of any fire which might happen to take place there, and we deemed it our duty to write rather strongly on the utter want of a proper fire extinguishing apparatus and gave what we considered good reasons why that popular place of public resort, with its many risks of fire, should, above all others, be well supplied with the necessary implements for immediate and effectual action in case of need. When we brought the matter so prominently before the public and the authorities in charge of the City Hall, we did so in the interests of the community, and we are perfectly certain that all right thinking persons will allow that, under all circumstances, we were more than justified in the course of action we pursued.

Let us imagine, as an illustration, a fire breaking out in the theatre during some amateur performance when the house is densely crowded in all parts. All is peace and quietness, the curtain is down, the orchestra is playing a popular *morceau* and perfect order reigns supreme. The tinkling bell warns us that the second or third act, as the case may be, is about to commence; seats are regained, the hum of conversation is hushed and the large audience comfortably arrange themselves in their seats to see and hear to the best advantage. A moment's unexpected delay in the rising of the curtain—a delay which the audience quickly show their disapproval of by suppressed tutting, and a subdued stamping of the feet; presently, hurried footsteps are heard rushing across the stage, voices in tones of loud alarm, an oath or two, and then, when the excitement is at its highest pitch, the terrible word "fire" rings out with alarming clearness. Simultaneously with the alarm, flames are seen darting through the wings, and before the danger can be truly realised the stage is enveloped in the fiery element. No need to paint the awful scene in front of the house. The terrible disaster at the Ring Theatre in Vienna, where hundreds of lives were sacrificed, and at scores of other theatres we could name, are too fresh in the public memory to necessitate our further illustrating a scene already so well known in all its heart-rending details. Fires in theatres and other houses of public amusement are similar in nearly every respect. The frantic rush for the door, the terrible stampede in which women and

children are crushed under foot, have been so frequently described by more graphic pens than ours, that we need not dwell on a terrible scene, which, until we raised our voice, might have happened any night at the City Hall. We are, however, glad to be able to state that in a few days the danger of a serious fire occurring in the City Hall Theatre will be reduced to a minimum, and for this the public have to thank the Hongkong Telegraph.

Our complete exposure of the lamentably insufficient means at the disposal of the officers of the City Hall in the event of fire, has at last awakened the authorities to a sense of their duty to the public. The state of affairs generally was simply disgraceful, and public opinion having been thoroughly aroused, the authorities were compelled to take prompt action. And so preparations are now in progress, which will place the fire extinguishing apparatus of the City Hall in a condition, which will enable it to extinguish any fire which may occur, within the space of a few minutes. A complete fire extinguishing paraphernalia is being placed to the best advantage, commanding all parts of the building, and as this work is being carried out under the careful superintendence of that experienced fireman, Mr. C. W. WASSERSTEIN, the engineer of the Government Fire Brigade, we may rely on its being thoroughly and effectively completed in its minutest detail.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter telegraphs from London, under yesterday's date, that there is great alarm felt at Ismailia, as the Bedouins are prowling along the banks of the Suez Canal.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Military precautions are being taken in Ireland against a rising.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamship *Duke* was towed over to the Cosmopolitan Dock, this morning.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward, by mail closing at Singapore at 3 p.m. to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

According to the Shanghai *Courier*, the steamship *Stirling Castle* left Port Said on Tuesday 19th. She may be expected at Gravesend late on Wednesday, the 21st, or early on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

FOR reckless driving, which resulted in his running his two-wheeler against a hawker's leg yesterday in Queen's Road, a jiriksha coolie was fined this morning by Captain Thomsett, a dollar, or four days' imprisonment. The jiriksha coolie, who was driving very fast it appears, did not even take the trouble to call out and warn the hawker to get out of the way. We fancy it will soon be found necessary to put a stop to reckless jiriksha driving, which is fast becoming a practice here, by a much heavier penalty than that imposed by the Magistrate this morning.

WE have been favored by Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens and Co., the Agents at this port, with a copy of the report of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, which was presented at the general meeting of shareholders of the Company, held at the Offices, Queen Street, Adelaide, on Monday 10th April 1882. The report, which is as follows, speaks for itself:—"The Directors have the pleasure of placing before the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Nineteenth Half-year ended 28th February last. The Income from Premiums, Interest, and Transfer Fees, including the balance brought forward from last half-year, is £102,835 15s. 8d.; the general Expenditure is £78,946 17s. 6d. The balance to credit of Profit and Loss Account, at the close of the books, was £23,878 18s. 2d., from which your Directors have carried £10,000 to Reserve Fund; and from the remaining balance, £13,878 18s. 2d., they recommended the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Should the Dividend as recommended be sanctioned by the Shareholders, it will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, and at the several Branches and Agencies on receipt of advices.

SOME of Herr Bandmann's published "Opinions of the Press" are highly amusing, if somewhat suggestive. The London *Times* is reported to have said:—"The effect produced by him (Bandmann) upon the audience approached the marvellous." No doubt it would if he played in "Dead and Alive" wearing the hat—a relic of the lost tribes—he sported last night. The Birmingham *Post* says:—"Herr Bandmann's Hamlet is the most perfect realisation of this wonderful creation ever seen on an English stage." If this critic refers to Mr. Bandmann's black thread gloves he is quite right in his opinion; they were certainly never so perfectly realised on any stage as by this great exponent of tragic power. The London *Telegraph* says:—"It may be safely affirmed that Mr. Bandmann is one of the most striking actors on a grand scale that have made a debut in London for many years." That is exactly what we have said, only in rather different language, and Mr. Bandmann is prosecuting us criminally for libel in consequence. Another published "opinion" of Mr. Bandmann's says:—"The New York Herald places him (Bandmann) above Booth, Fechter, Sullivan, Irving, or Salvini." We place Mr. Bandmann immeasurably beneath each and all of these celebrities, and really think the "opinion" of the New York Herald must be a mistake. We should be glad to pay a large sum for the copy of that journal which places Bandmann above Booth, Fechter, Sullivan, Irving, and Salvini.

AN enterprising skipper of one of the E. and A. Co.'s steamers made a purchase of a large siel monkey at Singapore on the occasion of one of his visits there, and took the animal down to Australia. The monkey was exhibited in various parts of New South Wales as Darwin's missing link, and was eventually landed in Queensland. A northern territory blackfellow saw the animal in question and was considerably puzzled as to what it was. After scratching his head and deliberating for some time, he came to the following conclusion:—"Old man Kangaroo marry um Chika-gin (woman)."

Then that fellow the monkey jump up." We wonder what the late Professor Darwin would have thought of the above method of reasoning.

THE *Otago Daily Times* of a recent date publishes the following paragraph:—"The telephone system is gradually coming into use all over the colony. The longest line we have yet heard of in New Zealand is Messrs. Cunningham & Co.'s, from Christchurch to Timaru, which has been successfully in operation for two or three months, and is likely to be extended to Oamaru. The wire to Timaru cost £1,500. Conversation is carried on with great ease, and during the grain season a great saving of time results." New Zealand may be congratulated on the enterprise of its inhabitants. The distance from Christchurch to Timaru is 100 miles. It is doubtful if any private firm in Great Britain has spent £1,500 on telephonic communication.

SAYS the Shanghai *Courier* of the 16th:—"In response to an official intimation from Major Holliday, a large number of the members of the new Portuguese Company of Volunteers assembled yesterday evening at the Municipal Council Board-room for the purpose of holding a meeting, having reference to the formation or revival of the old No. 3 Co. now to be called No. 4 Company. Major Holliday presided, and he was supported by Adjutant Morrison. Before proceeding with the business of the evening, Major Holliday made a few remarks concerning the Volunteers, and a slight discussion afterwards followed regarding the election of officers. It was unanimously agreed, on the suggestion of Major Holliday and Adjutant Morrison, that the corps should work at present as a body, and that officers from the existing companies should be told off to act as drill instructors for the period of one month; after which time the members will elect their own officers, and of their own nationality. Drills are to be held three times a week. On Saturdays and Mondays at 9 p.m. at the Main Guard, and on Wednesdays at 6.45 a.m. in the Police Compound. Immediately after the retirement of Major Holliday and Adjutant Morrison, a committee was elected by ballot, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. F. N. P. de Campos, 16 votes; F. S. Oliveira, 16; C. M. Senna, 15; J. G. Pereira, 12; R. P. Martins, 10; F. F. Carion, 9. Mr. F. N. P. de Campos was elected President; and Mr. R. P. Martins, Secretary. The idea of forming the Company as above stated, is, on the part of Major Holliday and Adjutant Morrison, a capital one. "This, no doubt, will induce many others to join as soon as they become acquainted with the fact that the corps is to be commanded by officers of their own nationality. The idea of a month's drill to show their efficiency, and gain promotion on their merits, will, no doubt, bring together the full strength of their company, and prove a good foundation for their future efficiency."

A QUARTERLY communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was held on Thursday afternoon, May 4th, in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh. Brother R. Shaw Stewart, Substitute Grand Master, acted as Grand Master Mason, and Brother James Crombie, Aberdeen, Senior Grand Deacon, acted as Senior Grand Warden. Brother D. Hume, Dysart, presented his commission as representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and was congratulated on the throne. The Grand Lodge resolved to reopen Lodge St. Vigan, Arbroath, No. 101, which has been dormant for the last 16 years. The petition for the same was signed by Brother Alexander Reid, Provost of Arbroath, two other members of the Lodge, and fifteen brethren of Lodge Panmure, No. 299, and recommended by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Forfarshire. A lively discussion took place on a motion proposed by Dr. Middleton Stow, and seconded by Brother Hume, to the effect of altering the constitution so that all Past Masters who have filled the chair as Master of a daughter Lodge in the province or district for the usual term, and who are contributing members to a Lodge in the district or province, shall be recorded as members of the District Grand Lodge upon payment of their fees. Brother Alexander Hay, Edinburgh, moved the previous question, but withdrew that in favour of an amendment by Brother Officer, Edinburgh, that the motion be sent to Provincial Grand Lodges, for their consideration. Brother Crombie said the motion had been already sent down four months ago, and that the Aberdeen City Province were mainly of opinion that it was a step in the right direction. In small provinces it had been felt that the experience of the Past Masters would be of very great advantage indeed to the Provincial Grand Lodges. (Applause.) Brother John Herald, R.W.M. of St. Thomas, No. 40, Arbroath, who remarked that he was present with the Wardens from a Lodge which had not been represented personally in the Grand Lodge for a considerable time, supported the motion. There was a certain want of life, he said, in some of the Provincial Grand Lodges, and he thought the motion was going in the proper direction for infusing real Masonic life into them. (Applause.) Past Masters were most able to give light and good to the Lodges, and without this change in the laws they could not give the benefit of their assistance at all. The motion was carried by 61 against 53 for Brother Officer's amendment. It was reported that there had been upwards of 1400 entrants to the Order during the past three months, and that the income of the Grand Lodge had been £1380, or £170 in excess of the expenditure. £114 had been granted in charity from the Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence.

WITH regard to affairs in Egypt we read that the country is in a state of revolution, the Ministry, contrary to law, having summoned the Chamber of Notables without the authority of the Khedive, and really with the view of his deposition. The Khedive had previously signed a decree, commuting into simple exile the sentence of the Court-martial upon the Circassian officers and their accomplices. The decree was issued after consultation with the Diplomatic agents of England and France. Subsequently the Khedive summoned the Councils of the Powers and informed them that Mahmoud Pacha, the President of the Council of Ministers, had insisted upon the modification of the decree, and had, moreover, used insulting language, and uttered threats against the European population. The British and French Consuls proceeded to Mahmoud Pacha, who denied these statements, and said that the Council of Ministers had merely respectfully requested a modification of the decree. The Diplomatic Agents of Germany, Austria, and Italy have instructions to abstain from intervention; and the Ministry have formally stated that European residents are in no danger. The false prophet who last year caused a great deal of trouble in the Sudan has again risen in revolt, and inflicted a defeat on the Egyptian troops. He is now at the head of eight thousand well-armed men, and is marching against Khartoum, which he has almost reached. The provinces of Darfour and Korlofan are in a complete state of revolt.

FREDERICK GUSTAF NELSON, a Swede; James Massam, an Englishman, and John Williams, a Welchman, were charged this morning before Captain Thomsett with fighting and creating a disturbance in the Sailors Home. According to the evidence of Mr. White, the steward of the Home, it appears that hearing a great noise in the main building at 11.30 last night, he proceeded there, and found five or six men including the defendants, fighting and creating a great disturbance. He sent to the Police Station and had defendants arrested; the others got away. The 1st and 2nd defendants were fighting, and he was told the third defendant was the head and front of the shindy. The Swede said that when he got back to the small gate of the Home, the Welchman was waiting for and assaulted him, so they had a set-to in the street. When he got inside the gate, the Welchman, not satisfied, again struck him, and then the Englishman joined in and struck him also on the head with the stick produced compelling him to fight the Briton too. The Englishman said he saw the Swede and the Welchman fighting, and looked on to see fair play. The Welchman got the worst of it. After wards the Swede was very aggravating in his manner towards the Welchman, who struck the Swede again, when both had another set-to. He interfered, when the Swede got his (the witness's) finger between his teeth and bit it, so he struck him with a stick. The Welchman said he missed a jacket last night, and there was a row about it. The Swede attacked and throttled him. They had been out, and were all "tight" together. The Swede wanted him to fight. Captain Thomsett fined the Swede £3 sterling or 21 days' hard labour, and the Englishman and the Welchman £2 each or 14 days' hard labour.

MAX ADLER is the author of the following piece of humour:—"You say," I remarked to an old negro who drove the hack, "that you were General Washington's body servant?" "Dat's so!" "Dat's jess so, massa. I done waited on Washington sence he was so high—no bigger'n a small cherry." "You know the story, then, about the cherry-tree and the hatchet?" "Know it? Why I was dar on the spot. I seen Massa-Gawge climb de tree after de cherries, and I seen him fling de hatchet at de boys, who was a stonin' him. I done chase dem boys off de place myself." "Do you remember his appearance as a man?" "What he looked like?" "Yes, indeed. He was a kinder short, chunky man; sorter fat and heart-looking. He had chin whiskers and mustache and spectacles. Mos' generally he wore a high hat; but I've seed him in a fur cap wid ear-warmers!" "You were not with him, of course, when he crossed the Delaware River?" "Wid him? Yes, sir, I was right dar. I was not more'n two feet off'n him as he diuv across de bridge in his buggy; dat's a fac!" I walked 'longside de off-hind wheel of dat buggy all de way." "You saw him, then, when he fought the British at Trenton?" "Sho's you're born I did! I hold Massa Gawge's coat an' hat while he fought de British at dat watery place. Massa Gawge clinched him and den dey arrased and rased, and at first he trow Massa Gawge, and den Massa Gawge flung him, and set on him and done hampered him till he cried 'nuff! Massa Gawge won dat fight. I seed him wid me own eyes! An' I come home wid him in de keyars!" "You weren't with him though when he shot the apple off the boy's head?" "Who want wid him? I want? I was de only pussion dar 'cep'in one white man. I loaded Massa Gawge's revolver and handed it to him, and pick up de apple an' et it soon as he'd knocked it off. Nobody can't tell dish yer old nigger nuffin 'bout dat circumstance." "You know of the General's relations, too, I suppose?" "Martin Luther and Peter the Hermit and the rest?" "Knowned um all. Many and many's de time I done waited on de table when Massa Gawge had um to dinner. I remember dem two gentlemen jess 'wells' if I'd seen um yesterday. Yes, sar; an' druv 'em out often." "I've frequently seen pictures of Washington, in which he is represented sitting upon a white horse. Did he really ride a white horse, or don't you recall the colour of his horse?" "Why, bress your soul, 'call de colour ob de hoss—'call de colour ob it? Do you see dish yer nigh hoss dat I'm a drivin' now, right yer? Well, dat's de werry hoss Massa Gawge used to ride. He left it to me in his will!" Just then we reached the station, and I dismounted from the hack and paid Washington's body-servant for his services. No doubt a longer conversation with him would have revealed other new and startling facts relating to the father of our country.

THE house coolie of Dr. Adams who attempted in October of last year to break open his master's safe and was arrested recently, was this morning committed for trial at the Supreme Court, by Mr. Wodehouse. The prisoner reserved his defence. The receiving officer at Victoria Gaol proved a previous conviction against the prisoner made the attempt on the safe, it contained five or six hundred dollars, and that, judging from the state in which he found the safe, the prisoner must have been operating upon it some hours. The house coolie had been in his employ two or three years and had previously borne a good character whilst in his house.

In our paragraph yesterday, says the *Mercury* of the 15th, we wrote, "we take an opportunity of reminding people who prefer to pay Tls. 12 per annum to paying Tls. 24 for the *North China Daily News*." The printers left out the words italicized, which made nonsense of the whole paragraph. The *Daily News* has a list of private subscribers, who pay Tls. 12 per annum. They do not require to be poor, or to be contributors; in fact the only qualification seems to be that they are private. So those who prefer to pay Tls. 12 instead of Tls. 24 have only to seize the opportunity. The circular the proprietors issued said that they hoped to increase their list of private subscribers. We dare say, they do. Many people have thought for some time that the *Daily News* was too dear, and it seems the proprietors are of the same opinion." We have often wondered at the Hongkong public calmly submitting to pay \$30 per annum for such a newspaper as the *Daily Press*. The most devoted adherent of our morning contemporary will scarcely care to assert that, as a news medium, the paper is worth half that amount. As an independent exponent of public opinion our contemporary is utterly valueless.

THE *Nagasaki Express* of the 10th instant says:—"H.M.'s despatch-vessel *Vigilant*, with Admiral Wille on board, arrived from Korea yesterday. We learn that their diplomatic mission was equally as favourably received, and successful, as that of the United States and China. A Treaty of Commerce has been entered into and signed by the respective parties stipulating, we presume, as in the case of the other two nations, for the opening of Seoul, the capital of the country, to British trade. The terms of the Treaty will not, of course, be made public, nor come into operation, until ratified by the Home Government. After coaling, the *Vigilant* leaves about noon to-day, bound to Yokohama." H.M.'s *Kestrel* left at a late hour on Sunday night last, under private orders, received by telegram from Admiral Wille. Her destination and mission is of course unknown, but it is generally supposed to be in some way connected with Korean affairs, and that supposition is strongly supported by the fact that Mr. W. G. Aston, of H.M.'s Consular service, a proficient Korean linguist, immediately upon his arrival in the *Tokio Maru*, went on board and took his departure in her. We believe she is expected to return again shortly.

THE master of the steamship *Washington* charged the third engineer before Captain Thomsett this morning with absence from duty. The master said the defendant went ashore on the evening of the 18th, and he had not seen him since until now.—"The defendant said he asked the Captain for his discharge, but he refused to give it him, and so he went ashore and stayed there, thinking the captain would be glad to get rid of him and give him his discharge. He had very inferior sleeping accommodation, namely a bunk on deck unprotected by any awning, so that whenever it rained he got wet through. He also complained of the 'chow,' which was not at all up to the mark.—"The master remarked that when defendant received his month's pay he was away for two days, and returned to duty when all his money was spent.—"The defendant said—I beg your pardon. I have not yet spent all my money."—"Captain Thomsett asked the master why he did not give him his discharge.—"The Captain said he thought it would be very hard if he were obliged to take on another third engineer here, and have to discharge a man whenever the latter thought fit to leave. Captain Thomsett told defendant that his excuse for not returning to the ship to duty was a very lame one, and he would sentence him to forfeit four days' pay."

ISRAEL LATNEY DELAP, master of the British barque *Still Water*, and John Cox, chief-mate of the vessel, were put upon their trial to-day at the Supreme Court, before the Hon. G. Philippo, Chief Justice, upon the following four counts:—(1.) Assault, causing actual bodily harm to one William Dyer. (2.) Assault, causing actual bodily harm to one Joseph Harrington. (3.) Assaulting one William Dyer. (4.) Assaulting one Joseph Harrington. Dyer and Harrington were both seamen on board. The particulars of the case, as elicited before the Marine Magistrate, were published in our issue of 31st ultimo. Mr. MacKean, instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the defence. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, in his opening speech for the prosecution, said the complainants had been strung up on board the ship and received an unmerciful flogging. They were assaulted with knuckle-dusters, and a belaying pin. There might be a great deal to be said in excuse by his friend Mr. MacKean, who was engaged for the defence; some pressure or necessity would, perhaps, be proved, to remove it from the category of criminal acts, with regard to the authority of a master on board a ship, but there was a limit fixed to that by the particular circumstances of the case. Large powers were given to a Captain to enable him to maintain discipline, but while he was entitled to use necessary force, he was not entitled to use unnecessary violence. He would be able to prove acts of a *prima facie* criminal character against the defendants.—"The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined by the Attorney General and cross-examined by Mr. MacKean. The case was proceeding as we went to press."

SUPREME COURT.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

This morning at the Supreme Court, before the Hon. G. Philippo, Chief Justice, Mr. E. MacKean, instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, renewed, on behalf of Mr. Daniel Edward Bandmann, tragedian, the application, adjourned from Monday, that a day be fixed for the trial of the libel case against Mr. Robert Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Mr. Bandmann was again present in Court. Mr. MacKean, after stating that he appeared for the complainant, renewed the previous application and said an affidavit had been put in by the defendant, to which his client had filed one in answer, and that his Lordship, he thought, would see no reason for postponing the application. He then read the affidavit filed by Mr. Fraser-Smith, and also the two affidavits filed in reply.—"The Chief Justice remarked to the effect, that to have the case tried at the present Sessions, Mr. Fraser-Smith should have received notice on the 14th instant, in accordance with ordinance which requires five days' notice to be given before the commencement of the Sessions, and that this was his view of the law, looking at the true meaning of the Ordinance. His Lordship read copious extracts from the Ordinance. Mr. MacKean contended that there was no reason why a notice could not be given, calling on defendant to prepare for trial five days afterwards.—"The Chief Justice said the effect would be that when called upon, Mr. Fraser-Smith would say it was not a sufficient notice. He had a right to five days' notice before the opening day of the Sessions, and it seemed to him that that was the true construction of the ordinance, except in special cases, which the legislature had not provided for. Mr. MacKean was proceeding to say that his lordship had intimated so strong an opinion—when the Chief Justice broke in with a remark to the effect that that was merely his view of the case, and he should like to hear the Attorney-General on the point.—"The Attorney-General observed that, from his point of view, he believed it was the practice here to regard the instructions in the ordinance only as directory, and, where found convenient, to proceed to trial while the Sessions were going on; it was customary to give him a few days' notice. From what he knew of the practice here, the late Chief Justice had adjourned Sessions in order to allow time for notice to be given.—"The Chief Justice said that if Mr. Fraser-Smith was satisfied, well and good. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he was not satisfied, that he was called here on the morning of the 19th, at ten o'clock, and the notice was served some hours after that.—"The Chief Justice said that the notice Mr. Fraser-Smith had received was not a good notice, and again remarked that he considered five days' notice was required before the first day of the Sessions.—"Mr. MacKean said that in that case he applied for an additional Sessions.—"The Chief Justice told Mr. MacKean that he must give notice to Mr. Fraser-Smith of that. Mr. MacKean asked that the application be heard at two o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he would not have time to oppose.—"The Chief Justice said he did not see why Mr. Fraser-Smith should not be prepared to argue against the application this evening. Mr. Fraser-Smith asked his Lordship to adjourn it till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, as he had his business to attend to.—"The application was adjourned accordingly."

THE CHINESE AS SERVANTS.

The opinion has been expressed that the want of Chinese immigration has not been to depress wages in the department of domestic service. "Families," it is said, "now pay as much for Chinese as for white house servants, and for both the standard is just about twice as high as that of the Eastern States." If we could separate our present industrial condition from the condition that would prevail if there had been no Chinese immigration, we should probably find that if this field of industry had been kept open for white women. But the coming of the Chinese and their employment, drove white women away. White servants would not compete in a field where the Chinese were given equal consideration. It is impossible to estimate the number of women who have been prevented from coming to this State by the fact that in almost every branch of woman's work the Chinese were competitors. It is not only the present that is feared, but the future, in a still greater degree. Certain causes have placed a limit on Chinese immigration for some years past. In fact, the class of our population has not relatively increased until within the past two years. But the resources of China in the way of population are well known. With a hundred million surplus population to draw from, it could never be known when the tide of immigration would set in at a rate that would greatly reduce present prices of labor. California is a long distance from the centre of population which would have furnished us with servants, and the expense of coming here is too great to be undertaken with more than ordinary uncertainties in regard to employment. But it is now claimed that the standard of wages for such service is twice as high as in the East. If this is true, the Chinese, by keeping white women away, have made domestic service dearer instead of cheaper. There is no other branch of industry in which the standard of wages is twice what it is in the East. In urging our people to substitute white women for Chinese men as household servants, we have not taken into account that Chinese were working at present at a low rate of wages. The supply, as matters now stand, is not greater than the demand, and the Chinese are as ready as any other class of people to take advantage of the situation. But we have shown that the large amount paid monthly to Chinese servants is lost to American trade. The more liberal the wages, the greater the loss. We have urged also that under present conditions with competition free between whites and Chinese, the former would not come here to enter into domestic service. If there had been no Chinese, there would have been no lack of white women, and if some action could now be taken to assure white women East that the places of the Chinese would be given to them as fast as they might come, there would soon be a vigorous movement this way. Assuming that 8,000 Chinese are now employed as servants, the white women needed to fill their places would not be missed from the Eastern centres of population. But they will not come while the Chinese are being landed as at present, with the chance of the competition which such an influx of Chinese threatens. The one fundamental objection to Chinese labor of all kinds is, that the money paid for it is taken out of the country. If the 8,000 Chinese servants were white women, a large portion of their wages would be returned to trade. The balance would be invested in property or go to swell the deposits in our savings banks. The Chinese do the work but they do not contribute to the business of the community. Whether they work for low wages or succeed in obtaining high wages—whether the result is the same. They are with us, but not of us. They earn our money and receive it, but do not, in turn, buy from us. Whether they are peaceable or turbulent, skilled or unskilled, employer or employee, their earnings are a constant drain upon the financial resources of the country.—"Morning Call."

"DEAD OR ALIVE" AT THE CITY HALL.

The score or two of people who were present at the City Hall last night had, what our comic evening contemporary would term, "a gay time of it." A musician of the modern school thumped an interminable polka out of the old musical case, misnamed a piano; Miss Beaudet warbled in gushing accents—if not with musical accuracy—the ballad "Have I not been kind to thee;" and the Bandmann-Beaudet Combination appeared in their true element in Tom Taylor's exceedingly weak adaptation from the French, of a play entitled "Dead or Alive," originally written for Herr Bandmann, and played with great success by that eminent artist at the Queen's Theatre, London, about a dozen years ago. For the first time during the present season, the audience could honestly enjoy a hearty laugh at the low comedy of Miss Fergusson and Mr. Russell; to say nothing of the amusement caused by the old fashioned blood and thunder, exemplified in the melodramatic ravings of the extraordinary characters drawn by Mr. Tom Taylor from the stilted exaggerations of his French contemporaries. The audience although they could not avoid laughing at the ridiculous herms of Colonel de Mourienne, apparently enjoyed the realistic acting of Mr. Bandmann, especially in the last act, although the get-up of the renowned tragedian (?) when he appears in the lawyer's office in the shabby garments and glossy "tile" of an old-clo man, rather took the effect off his wild declamation. "Dead or Alive" is about the weakest, and most stupid of the many weak and stupid adaptations which Mr. Tom Taylor borrowed from the French, and produced on the English stage as his own handiwork. The plot of the play, (Mr. Bandmann describes the adaptation as a comedy-drama, whatever that may mean) may be described in a few words: The curtain rises on the quarters of Colonel de Mourienne in the French camp, the eve before the battle of Austerlitz. We gather from Madame de Mourienne, who fears that her husband will be killed, if allowed to take part in the approaching action, that she has, unknown to her husband, induced Napoleon to despatch the Colonel on a special mission to Berlin. The Colonel arrives and receives the Emperor's despatch ordering him to start at once for Berlin, which gives him an opportunity of wildly raving about the dishonour of leaving his regiment on the eve of battle, &c., &c. The opportune arrival of the Duc de Laval, the secret lover of Madame de Mourienne, who is hoping that the Colonel may be killed in the battle, leads to an arrangement being made by which the consent of the Emperor is obtained to allow the Colonel to remain at his post. De Laval taking his place as envoy to Berlin. The first act ends with Colonel de Mourienne at the head of his regiment preparing for Austerlitz, and shouting *Vive l'Empereur*.

Eighteen years are supposed to elapse between the first and second acts. It is quickly made apparent that De Mourienne was killed at Austerlitz, and that De Laval married his widow, who shortly afterwards joined the majority. The interest of the play is then confined to Melaine, the daughter of the Colonel, and an old person, who has been in every madhouse between the Rhine and the Seine for asserting that he is the Count de Mourienne, who was killed at Austerlitz. Of course it is proved in the end that this old madman is actually the Count, who was passed as dead, and actually buried on the field of Austerlitz, but who recovered, and has since been confined in different lunatic asylums. It would be too wearisome to detail how this finale is approached, the scenes being full of glaring improbabilities, which even dramatic license scarcely justify. This drama although full of imperfections contains several very striking situations, adapted purposely to suit the special abilities of the actor for whom the principal part was designed.

We have in a previous notice stated that Herr Bandmann's melodramatic acting was a rough copy of a style made popular by the late Charles Fechter. Mr. Bandmann, is in fact Mr. Fechter, without possessing the French actor's refinement, and delicacy of execution. This resemblance may be accidental; but if so, it is unquestionably a remarkable coincidence. However, there can be no denying that Mr. Bandmann's impersonation of Count de Mourienne is powerful and realistic, although much better in the later than in the earlier scenes. In the first act, or prologue, the actor certainly failed to create a favourable impression; but as the old madman he on several occasions displayed dramatic powers of a high order. A very large share of the success which the performance achieved was certainly due to Mr. Bandmann. We could not help laughing at one part of the performance. When doubt is thrown on the supposed madman's story, it is remarked that the death of the Count de Mourienne was reported in the papers. Last night at this passage, Herr Bandmann glared defiantly into vacancy, and in tones meant to be awfully impressive bellowed out: "I have come here to correct the press." We sincerely hope he has. Our morning and evening contemporaries are sadly in want of correction. The post of censor is really too much for one person, so that the resuscitated Colonel's offer of support in this respect could not have come at a more opportune time.

With the exception of the Count, the whole of the characters in "Dead or Alive" are of minor importance, mere satellites revolving round the star. Miss Beaudet, arrayed in wondrous attire, had very little to do. Melaine, but little she did well. Mr. D'Oreay Ogden as the Duc de Laval gave a very good sketch of the unscrupulous French nobleman, but the character is a colourless one, presenting no opportunities to the actor of making a favourable impression. Miss Fergusson as Maranga a *vivandiere*, and Mr. Russell as Simonet a lawyer's clerk, created an impression of comedy acting for which we had not previously given them credit. Mr. Inmann was stately and stiff as Dr. Feldheim, and not quite so accurate in the text as could have been desired. The other characters require no special mention.

It is only fair to say that the drama was remarkably well received, the company receiving a hearty recall at the end of each of the acts.

IMPENDING TROUBLES AT NINGPO.**BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE CAPTAIN OF A CHINESE WAR JUNK.**

THREE AMERICANS UNDER ARREST.

We hear from reliable sources that serious trouble has arisen at Ningpo, and the foreign community have been placed in a position of danger. It seems that on the night of the 13th, three Americans and an Austrian had gone ashore at Ningpo for a spree. The Americans were all captains of lorches, one is named Captain Fuller, another Captain Lee, and the third Captain Mackenzie—who was mate of the American ship *Siam*, and was discharged from that vessel and sent to prison at Shanghai recently for brutal assault on the crew. The Austrian belonged to the Customs revenue cruiser *Kia-Hing*, which was lying at Ningpo at the time. These men it seems went to a Chinese brothel, but found they could not gain admission; and while they were knocking at the door, a Cantonese man appeared at a window on the upper story of the house, and whether intentionally or unaware of their presence our informant does not state, the Cantonese committed a nuisance which greatly incensed the foreigners. The three Americans then burst open the door of the house, and went for a Chinaman whom they found in bed, split his head open, kicked and battered him in a horrible manner, and broke two of his ribs. This Chinaman, who was quite innocent of any offence, and was taken unawares, turned out to be the captain of one of eleven Canton war junks who had just come up to Ningpo, bent on dealing with the famous pirate, Kwang King Man. Major Watson, Chief of the Ningpo Police, was called and soon came to the house where the assault took place, but by that time the bold lorcha captains had cleared out. The Major found the Cantonese captain vomiting blood, and blood was also spurting from the wounds in his head. News of the assault reached the Canton war junks, and a party of their men rushed to the house, and would have torn Major Watson to pieces had not the women of the house interceded and explained that he was not the culprit. The Canton warriors then went off in search of the lorcha captains, but fortunately for the latter, they were not to be found just then, or they would all probably have been lynched. *de Mourienne*. The three Americans, and the Austrian, were arrested next day, however, and after an investigation at the U.S. Consulate, the Americans were locked up; the Austrian was released on bail and sent on board the *Kia-Hing* as the evidence proved that he did his best to prevent the assault. Great fears are entertained for the life of the Canton captain, and the probability of a general riot depends on his fate. The captain lies in Messrs. Hudson & Co.'s house, formerly occupied by the American Consul on his arrival at Ningpo; and he is being attended by Dr. Henderson who pronounces him as "doing well." If the Canton captain dies, there is no saying what the crews of the war junks may do; and the Chief of Police is very anxious for the safety of the foreign community. The police guards were doubled all over the settlement on the night of the 14th. The German Acting Vice-Consul, Mr. Galtzow, is said to have promised to appeal to the German Consul-General at Shanghai for a gunboat to be sent at once. It was hoped that the *Kia-Hing* would have remained a day or two pending the arrival of some other men-of-war, but she left on the morning of the 15th. The eleven Canton war junks, with a complement of 50 men each, have only just arrived at Ningpo from the south, and have come on a blood-thirsty mission, for they were to engage the pirate Hwang King Man in the Tai Chow district very shortly. They are said to be a very rowdy lot. The victim of the brutal assault, who is described as a tall, handsome, and powerful looking man, besides being the captain of one of these boats, is said to be a cousin of the *Tai-tai* or Admiral, and the fear is that the *Tai-tai*, even if willing, will not be able to restrain his men. Should the attempt be made to remove the prisoners to Shanghai, it is expected that the Cantonese would rise at once to prevent it; and then again, if the victim dies, the safety of the prisoners at Ningpo is very questionable. The foreign community at Ningpo feel they have more to fear than the Shanghai people had to fear from a mob of Ningpo carpenters and masons, as it is doubtful if the Cantonese would stop at vengeance on the three offenders. However, there is hope that the event will pass over peacefully. There is a universal feeling of disgust against the prisoners, and it is to be hoped they will be adequately punished.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty might be interested to know that not a single British gunboat has entered Ningpo during the last two months, and the last one that did had orders to remain only 48 hours. Neither has there been an American gun-vessel in Ningpo for over a year. On this subject a correspondent writes:—"I think it is extremely questionable whether Admiral Wiles has any right to monopolize all the China gunboats for a cruise with him, and 'tell off' one once in two or three months to pay a visit, not exceeding 48 hours to Ningpo." He protests against this action on the part of Admiral Wiles, and remarks:—"The British public don't pay for and send out gunboats to take care of the Admiral, and they don't put steam engines in them in order that they should be under canvas perpetually, colliding with and damaging each other. Those gunboats were chiefly intended to take care of the coast port communities of China, and I am certain the Admiral is doing wrong in keeping them away as he does. A gunboat would be a very welcome visitor at present."

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet of Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

Today's Advertisements.**DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.**

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI, and NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Steamship.

"MEATH."

Captain Johnson, will leave for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Noon, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 21st June, 1882.

FOR SALE.

SCOTCH AND FOX TERRIERS, RETRIEVER, WATER SPANIEL, &c.

SPANISH FOODS, LADIES' PETS.

Apply on board, S. S. "STRATHMORE," Hongkong, 21st June, 1882.

To be Let.**TO LET.**

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS
lately occupied by the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA
WITH
GARDEN.
ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to
C. L. GORHAM,
Pacific Mail Office.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [357]

TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE,
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
New in the occupation of
Messrs. WILSON AND BIRD.
Apply to
E. R. BELLHOS.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [348]

TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, PUTTING STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLHOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

Intimations.**LING SHING.**

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE

ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

YEU QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.
FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES.

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.**DE SOUZA & CO.**

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUIAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

A FONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM
\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM
\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of
D. K. G. R. I. F. I. T. H.,
Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents.
Shampooing 25 Cents.
Shaving 25 Cents.
Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as univalued by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything but this washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it always the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel. Baked and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sauces, Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep Tongues, Choice Tripe, Clam, Corn Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of Oilmen's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Intimations.**TOK KEE.**

COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.
KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Siam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

CHIE N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

SUN SHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

N A M S I N G.

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices.
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.
Just received.
72, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

A H O Y.

HOY LEE.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Tempots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

S A M H I N G, (S T U L T Z).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretannes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.
No. 40 and 41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

W A H L O O N G,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

S Z H I N G.

TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS.
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

FOR SALE.
"EX" STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE READERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELDAM'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Packing known.
For full Particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1882.

Post Office.**A MAIL WILL CLOSE**

For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 7.30 A.M.
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Althol*, to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Niigata Maru*, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Fochow.—Per *Namoo*, Saturday, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Pontianak, Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya.—Per *Alch*, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Zambesi*, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East for 1882*, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "BRITISH" will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via* *Brigat* to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
The Mails by the British Contract Packet, will close on the day of departure during the summer months as following, commencing from the 4th May.

For Money order Business at 3 P.M.
For Registry of Correspondence at 4 P.M.
For Posting of all Printed Matter at 4 P.M.
For Do. Letters at 5 P.M.
For Do. Do. with Late Fee at 5.10 to 5.30 P.M.
Letters, to cents late Fee. Newspapers, no late Fee.

Supplementary Mails can be posted on Board with late fee until 9.30 P.M., after which, Letters can be placed in the Box on board for treatment at Singapore.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

There are but few changes to report from the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and of actual transfers we have heard of none worthy of special remark. Banks are, if anything, rather weaker than was the case yesterday, and might possibly be secured at a shade lower than annexed quotation; however, so far as we know, not a single blow has been struck. Hongkong Fires are in strong demand, buyers offering 930 without inducing holders to sell. There are also buyers of China Fires at 305 per share. Other quotations are nominally the same as they were yesterday.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—122 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,650 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, nominal.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share, buyers.
China F. I. Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. \$20 per share premium, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 percent. premium, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 percent. premium.
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$121 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$131 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 percent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 percent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank bills, on demand 3/92
Bank bills, at 30 days' sight 3/92
Bank bills, at 4 months' sight 3/91
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/101
Documentary bills, at 4 months' sight 3/101
ON PAID.—
Bank bills, on demand 4/75
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/77
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 2/1
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 2/1
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$650
(Allowance, Tacks 32.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$700
(Allowance, Tacks 13.)
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$582 1/2
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$585
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$575
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$591 1/2
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$575
NEW BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$576 1/2
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$565
OLD BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$570
PERSIAN per picul, \$410

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER).
Yesterday.
Thermometer—F.H. 81.0, 80.0, 79.0, 78.0, 77.0, 76.0, 75.0, 74.0, 73.0, 72.0, 71.0, 70.0, 69.0, 68.0, 67.0, 66.0, 65.0, 64.0, 63.0, 62.0, 61.0, 60.0, 59.0, 58.0, 57.0, 56.0, 55.0, 54.0, 53.0, 52.0, 51.0, 50.0, 49.0, 48.0, 47.0, 46.0, 45.0, 44.0, 43.0, 42.0, 41.0, 40.0, 39.0, 38.0, 37.0, 36.0, 35.0, 34.0, 33.0, 32.0, 31.0, 30.0, 29.0, 28.0, 27.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.0, 23.0, 22.0, 21.0, 20.0, 19.0, 18.0, 17.0, 16.0, 15.0, 14.0, 13.0, 12.0, 11.0, 10.0, 9.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 4.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.0, -1.0, -2.0, -3.0, -4.0, -5.0, -6.0, -7.0, -8.0, -9.0, -10.0, -11.0, -12.0, -13.0, -14.0, -15.0, -16.0, -17.0, -18.0, -19.0, -20.0, -21.0, -22.0, -23.0, -24.0, -25.0, -26.0, -27.0, -28.0, -29.0, -30.0, -31.0, -32.0, -33.0, -34.0, -35.0, -36.0, -37.0, -38.0, -39.0, -40.0, -41.0, -42.0, -43.0, -44.0, -45.0, -46.0, -47.0, -48.0, -49.0, -50.0, -51.0, -52.0, -53.0, -54.0, -55.0, -56.0, -57.0, -58.0, -59.0, -60.0, -61.0, -62.0, -63.0, -64.0, -65.0, -66.0, -67.0, -68.0, -69.0, -70.0, -71.0, -72.0, -73.0, -74.0, -75.0, -76.0, -77.0, -78.0, -79.0, -80.0, -81.0, -82.0, -83.0, -84.0, -85.0, -86.0, -87.0, -88.0, -89.0, -90.0, -91.0, -92.0, -93.0, -94.0, -95.0, -96.0, -97.0, -98.0, -99.0, -100.0.
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Thermometer—F.B. 81.0, 80.0, 79.0, 78.0, 77.0, 76.0, 75.0, 74.0, 73.0, 72.0, 71.0, 70.0, 69.0, 68.0, 67.0, 66.0, 65.0, 64.0, 63.0, 62.0, 61.0, 60.0, 59.0, 58.0, 57.0, 56.0, 55.0, 54.0, 53.0, 52.0, 51.0, 50.0, 49.0, 48.0, 47.0, 46.0, 45.0, 44.0, 43.0, 42.0, 41.0, 40.0, 39.0, 38.0, 37.0, 36.0, 35.0, 34.0, 33.0, 32.0, 31.0, 30.0, 29.0, 28.0, 27.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.0, 23.0, 22.0, 21.0, 20.0, 19.0, 18.0, 17.0, 16.0, 15.0, 14.0, 13.0, 12.0, 11.0, 10.0, 9.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 4.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.0, -1.0, -2.0, -3.0, -4.0, -5.0, -6.0, -7.0, -8.0, -9.0, -10.0, -11.0, -12.0, -13.0, -14.0, -15.0, -16.0, -17.0, -18.0, -19.0, -20.0, -21.0, -22.0, -23.0, -24.0, -25.0, -26.0, -27.0, -28.0, -29.0, -30.0, -31.0, -32.0, -33.0, -34.0, -35.0, -36.0, -37.0, -38.0, -39.0, -40.0, -41.0, -42.0, -43.0, -44.0, -45.0, -46.0, -47.0, -48.0, -49.0, -50.0, -51.0, -52.0, -53.0, -54.0, -55.0, -56.0, -57.0, -58.0, -59.0, -60.0, -61.0, -62.0, -63.0, -64.0, -65.0, -66.0, -67.0, -68.0, -69.0, -70.0, -71.0, -72.0, -73.0, -74.0, -75.0, -76.0, -77.0, -78.0, -79.0, -80.0, -81.0, -82.0, -83.0, -84.0, -85.0, -86.0, -87.0, -88.0, -89.0, -90.0, -91.0, -92.0, -93.0, -94.0, -95.0, -96.0, -97.0, -98.0, -99.0, -100.0.
Thermometer—F.C. 81.0, 80.0, 79.0, 78.0, 77.0, 76.0, 75.0, 74.0, 73.0, 72.0, 71.0, 70.0, 69.0, 68.0, 67.0, 66.0, 65.0, 64.0, 63.0, 62.0, 61.0, 60.0, 59.0, 58.0, 57.0, 56.0, 55.0, 54.0, 53.0, 52.0, 51.0, 50.0, 49.0, 48.0, 47.0, 46.0, 45.0, 44.0, 43.0, 42.0, 41.0, 40.0, 39.0, 38.0, 37.0, 36.0, 35.0, 34.0, 33.0, 32.0, 31.0, 30.0, 29.0, 28.0, 27.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.0, 23.0, 22.0, 21.0, 20.0, 19.0, 18.0, 17.0, 16.0, 15.0, 14.0, 13.0, 12.0, 11.0, 10.0, 9.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 4.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.0, -1.0, -2.0, -3.0, -4.0, -5.0, -6.0, -7.0, -8.0, -9.0, -10.0, -11.0, -12.0, -13.0, -14.0, -15.0, -16.0, -17.0, -18.0, -19.0, -20.0, -21.0, -22.0, -23.0, -24.0, -25.0, -26.0, -27.0, -28.0, -29.0, -30.0, -31.0, -32.0, -33.0, -34.0, -35.0, -36.0, -37.0, -38.0, -39.0, -40.0, -41.0, -42.0, -43.0, -44.0, -45.0, -46.0, -47.0, -48.0, -49.0, -50.0, -51.0, -52.0, -53.0, -54.0, -55.0, -56.0, -57.0, -58.0, -59.0, -60.0, -61.0, -62.0, -63.0, -64.0, -65.0, -66.0, -67.0, -68.0, -69.0, -70.0, -71.0, -72.0, -73.0, -74.0, -75.0, -76.0, -77.0, -78.0, -79.0, -80.0, -81.0, -82.0, -83.0, -84.0, -85.0, -86.0, -87.0, -88.0, -89.0, -90.0, -91.0, -92.0, -93.0, -94.0, -95.0, -96.0, -97.0, -98.0, -99.0, -100.0.
Thermometer—F.D. 81.0, 80.0, 79.0, 78.0, 77.0, 76.0, 75.0, 74.0, 73.0, 72.0, 71.0, 70.0, 69.0, 68.0, 67.0, 66.0, 65.0, 64.0, 63.0, 62.0, 61.0, 60.0, 59.0, 58.0, 57.0, 56.0, 55.0, 54.0, 53.0, 52.0, 51.0, 50.0, 49.0, 48.0, 47.0, 46.0, 45.0, 44.0, 43.0, 42.0, 41.0, 40.0, 39.0, 38.0, 37.0, 36.0, 35.0, 34.0, 33.0, 32.0, 31.0, 30.0, 29.0, 28.0, 27.0, 26.0, 25.0, 24.0, 23.0, 22.0, 21.0, 20.0, 19.0, 18.0, 17.0, 16.0, 15.0, 14.0, 13.0, 12.0, 11.0, 10.0, 9.0, 8.0, 7.0, 6.0, 5.0, 4.0, 3.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.0, -1.0, -2.0, -3.0, -4.0, -5.0, -6.0, -7.0, -8.0, -9.0, -10.0, -11.0, -12.0, -13.0, -14.0, -15.0, -16.0, -17.0, -18.0, -19.0, -20.0, -21.0, -22.0, -23.0, -24.0, -25.0, -26.0, -27.0, -28.0, -29.0, -30.0, -31.0, -32.0, -33.0, -34.0, -35.0, -36.0, -37.0, -38.0, -39.0, -40.0, -41.0, -42.0, -43.0, -44.0, -45.0, -46.0, -47.0, -48.0, -49.0, -50.0, -51.0, -52.0, -53.0, -54.0, -55.0, -56.0, -57.0, -58.0, -59.0, -60.0, -61.0, -62.0, -63.0, -64.0, -65.0, -66.0, -67.0, -68.0, -69.0, -70.0, -71.0, -72.0, -73.0, -74.0, -75.0, -76.0, -77.0, -78.0, -79.0, -80.0, -81.0, -82.0, -83.0, -84.0, -85.0, -86.0, -87.0, -88.0, -89.0, -90.0, -91.0, -92.0, -93.0, -94.0, -95.0, -96.0, -97.0, -98.0, -99.0, -100.0.
Thermometer—F.E. 81.0, 80.0, 79.0, 78.0, 77.0, 76.0, 75.0, 74.0, 73.0, 72.0, 71.0, 70.0, 69.0, 68.0, 67.0, 66.0, 65.0, 64.0, 63.0, 62.0, 61.0, 60.0, 59.0, 58.0, 57.0, 56.0, 55.0, 54.0, 53.0